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taken the property at 31 Beacon street in order to enlarge the grounds surrounding the State Capitol, it has been necessary for the society to move its offices. Rooms in the Pemberton Building, Pemberton Square, have been secured, and headquarters will be established there on November 1.

## CALIFORNIA CHURCHES AND WORLD PEACE

**R**ESOLVED, That we declare ourselves in favor of world peace. The spirit of Jesus is not the spirit of war. We urge upon all our people the need of such an attitude in the present world crisis as shall issue in the better time when 'war drums shall beat no longer and the battle flags shall be furled.'

—*Southern California Baptist Convention, 1915.*

"Resolved, That we indorse the fundamental principles of the World Alliance of the Churches for the promotion of International Friendship, to the effect that international justice and good-will are essential to the peace of the world, and that the Golden Rule should be applied in international relations."

—*Southern California Conference,  
Methodist Episcopal Church, 1915.*

"Resolved, That, as followers of 'the Prince of Peace,' we believe in seeking peace and pursuing it between man and God, man and man, and nation and nation, and we ask Bishop Lambuth to appoint three persons from this Conference to serve on 'The Peacemakers' Committee' in conjunction with similar committees from our sister churches."

—*Los Angeles Conference,  
Methodist Episcopal Church South, 1915.*

"Whereas the peace of the world can be established only by the positive embodiment of the Golden Rule in international relations; and

"Whereas the world-wide establishment of the Kingdom of God is the special object of the Christian Church: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Synod of the State of California, That we hereby indorse the joint proposal of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Church Peace Union, and the American Branch of the World Alliance of the Churches for the Promotion of International Friendship, calling for the appointment in each local congregation of its own peacemakers' committee."

—*Presbyterian Synod of California, 1915.*

"Whereas there is in this world-war crisis a recurrence of the spirit of militarism which has attempted to drag the United States into the world war, or, failing in that, to stampede our lawmakers, under the guise of preparedness, into an elaborate plan of military enlargement, calling for not only an immediate expenditure of billions of money, but the inauguration of a plan involving us in endless further appropriations of money and necessitating compulsory military service of vast numbers of our men for such military duty; and

"Whereas it is the duty of God-fearing men to increase in the world the stock of good-will, and to devise means

by which the recurrence of the present world tragedy may be rendered impossible; and

"Whereas the United States, because of its position and power and traditions, is under bonds to do what it can toward the shaping of the opinion of nations and the molding of a new and nobler world policy: Be it

"Resolved by the Peacemakers' Committee of the California State Church Federation, representing many thousands of citizens of California. That we look with disfavor upon any plan to increase the army and navy at this time beyond what would be the regular accession to their strength by the application of the prevailing appropriations, which would seem entirely adequate, amounting to over \$300,000,000 annually: Be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon all Christian citizens and upon our representatives in Congress to keep in mind that the Republic is the friend and brother of all contending nations, and that we wish to manifest to them the spirit of brotherhood in this trying hour of human history."

—*California State Church Federation, 1916.*

## JOINING THE ISSUE

Controversy over a fact, affirmed by one side and denied by another, is known in law as an "issue." Taking up the two sides respectively is called "joining the issue." A great need of the peace movement in the argument with its opponents is first to "join the issue." With this aim in view this department was started in our August number, and it is hoped that many of our readers will be stirred to add their wisdom to this process of "joining the issue." Any intelligent contribution to the problem, if not too long, will be welcomed.—THE EDITOR.

ATLANTA, GA.

SIR: The heads of the great nations involved in the present war are so chagrined by the awfulness of the war that they all deny responsibility therefor, and it is quite natural, for it is the greatest crime in the history of the world. The loss of life and property is stupendous, the suffering incomprehensible, and a black cloud hovers over Europe, the penetration of which will require generations.

The insignificant ostensible cause of the war might have been taken to an international court and disposed of as easily as an important case in a criminal court.

Supposedly civilized nations should be able to maintain a court where all are entitled to representation, where all differences could be settled. Abidance by the decisions of this court could be assured by an international police and naval patrol, contributed to by a limited number of men and ships from the various nations, the maintenance of which would cost a comparatively negligible amount.

The preparedness plan is one to which there is no limit, not even the ceiling. When a nation fears that a rival excels it in super-dreadnaughts, it immediately appropriates a few millions to build enough super-dreadnaughts to surpass the rival; whereupon the rival proceeds to climb to the top again, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Since agreements between nations are not to be depended upon, the only sure-enough preparedness is to be able to whip the rest of the world. Imagine the result!

Most of the belligerents were well prepared—at least they spent hundreds of millions in money and kept millions of men out of the ordinary vocations of life, where they would have been much better off. Some of the nations are apt to meet with defeat; then what of their preparedness? Had they been unprepared, could they have been in a more undesirable condition than they now are? No one denies that a permanent international peace is much to be desired, that it would be an almost ideal world condition; but how much real effort has been put forth by those in a position to bring it about? Upon those who could and should have established a basis for peace largely rests the responsibility for this horror of horrors.

S. R. STONE.

### WAR, PEACE, AND INTERNATIONALISM IN THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

**American Journal of International Law** (Quarterly: July).

"The Neutrality of Honduras and the Question of the Gulf of Fonseca," by Salvador Rodríguez González. Legal aspects of a vexed question.

**Supplement** (to the above).

"Correspondence between Mexico and the United States regarding the American Punitive Expedition, 1916."

**Atlantic Monthly** (October).

"Our Relations with Great Britain," by Arthur Bullard. An analysis of the results of first ruling the waves and then waiving the rules.

**Century Magazine** (October).

"The New Army Act and the Militia," by Eric Wood Fisher. Trying the pork out of the Army Reorganization Bill.

**Christian Work** (October 14).

"American and Japanese Relations," by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick. Analysis in brief.

**Everybody's Magazine** (October).

"H. S. V. U. S." A fiction magazine's contribution to the militarization of American school-boys, assisted by the Administration.

**The Forum** (September).

A collection of articles on the Mexican situation, written by a former ambassador, an oil concessionaire, three engineers, and a rancher.

**Literary Digest** (October 7 and 14).

"The War Caused by Coal and Iron." Quotations from the interesting hypotheses of M. de Launey, noted French geologist. (Oct. 7.)

"Mediation at a Discount." Berlin and London rebukes to pacifist eagerness. (Oct. 14).

**The Nation** (October 12).

"The End of the War and After." Editorial discussion of Lord Bryce's objection to the Allied restrictions on after-war trade.

**The New Republic** (October 14).

Editorial comment on the new submarine issues, explaining German rights in the premises.

**The Outlook** (October 11).

Editorial comment: "Lord Bryce to the Congregationalists"; "The Mexican Policy of President Wilson from a Mexican Point of View."

**Russian Review** (Bi-monthly: July-August).

"Ways and Means of Promoting Friendly Relations between Russia and the United States," by N. A. Borodin. A concise opinion translated from the *Russlan*.

**University of Pennsylvania Law Review** (Monthly, ex. July, August and September: June).

"The Reconstruction of International Law," by Franz von Liszt, member of the German Imperial Reichstag. In which the author's doubts are vanquished by his faith in the "will to peace."

"International Justice," by Dr. James Brown Scott. A scholarly review of the progress of international justice, with certain deductions therefrom.

**Yale Review** (Quarterly: October).

"American Neutrality after the War," by Norman Angell. Constructive criticism and suggestion.

### BRITISH MAGAZINES.

**Britannic Review** (Quarterly: January).

"The New Outlook in Britannic Affairs," by Ben. H. Morgan. Serious speculation on England's after-war commercial policies.

**Dublin Review** (Quarterly: July).

"A Plea for War," by W. S. Lilly. Based on the fact that rivalry, competition, selfishness and brutality already exist in society and nature.

**English Review** (July).

"The Balance of Power," by Austin Harrison. An interesting discussion of might as right—for England.

**Fortnightly Review** (July).

"Continental Democracy and Compulsory Military Service," by G. G. Coulton. Universal military service as "one natural and inevitable direction of true democratic knowledge."

"A Sound Peace or a Second War," anonymous. A plea for crushing defeat of Germany as a foundation for European peace.

(September).

"Neutrals' Efforts for Peace," by Davenport Whelpley. A favorable discussion of the possibilities in American mediation.

**National Review** (July).

"A Suggestion of Peace Terms to be Imposed," by "London." A "studiedly moderate" discussion leaving Germany little more than Unter den Linden and portions of Friedrichstrasse.

**The New Statesman** (August 26).

"The Need for the Discussion of Peace Terms." A plea for open discussion on a national scale.

**Nineteenth Century** (September).

"Belligerent and Neutral from 1756 to 1915," by Sir Francis Piggott. An effort to redefine the "neutrality" of the United States.

**The Ploughshare** (July).

"The World after the War: International Commerce," by F. W. Pethick-Lawrence. The fourth in a series of discussions of after-war problems.

**Socialist Review** (Quarterly: April-June).

"Free Trade and International Peace," by Philip Snowden. Treating the menace of protectionism to lasting peace.

"Armaments after the War," by George Gothein. Translated from *Die Menschheit* for February 23, 1916. Facts and figures showing the impossibility of maintaining national armaments on the old standards.

**Round Table** (Quarterly: June).

"The Principle of Peace." Certain warlike definitions.

(September.)

"War Aims." Peace through German dismemberment.